

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 2ND, 1892.

NUMBER 31

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2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
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Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office 51, Rua dos Olives. Hours, from 12 to 2 p.m. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 23, Botafogo. Telephone 1250.

Dr. C. Feldhagen, Surgeon and Accoucher. Cons. from 2 to 4, Praça General Osório No. 63. Res. Rua Marquez de Abrantes No. 57. Telephone 1238.

Dr. Oliveira Aguiar, Physician. Residence: Praça Duque de Caxias No. 29. Telephone 1147. Office: Rua do Ouvidor No. 145; hours from 2 to 3 p.m.

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Miscellaneous.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES.

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 2nd, 1892.

We do not doubt that the minister of agriculture is anxious to improve the facilities of the Central railway and to remove the obstacles which now exist to the transportation of merchandise to the interior. We do not doubt, also, that he appreciates the difficulties under which business men are struggling, and the heavy losses which are caused here and in the interior because of the delays in traffic on that important line. But, may we ask, does he fully appreciate how intolerable the burden has become? Does he recognize the fact that it will take but very little more to compel a suspension of this trade, which, in turn, will inevitably lead to insurrections everywhere? The situation is most critical. The merchants are becoming desperate and they can not stand much more. A few more such costly experiences as that of the 29th and they will close their doors. We can in a measure accommodate ourselves to high prices, but when a public service like that of the Central railway becomes so demoralized that it can not transport the merchandise offered, and so inefficient that it will not make an effort to relieve its customers from the heavy expenses of re-carriage and delays, then we have reached a point where human nature will not stand the strain. The minister has now reached a point where one of two things must be done—either to put the Central railway under a new administration, or prepare for trouble. Protest upon protest has been raised against the abominable management of that important line, but without avail. It is apparent to every one outside of his department that the present director is not equal to the task before him. It is known to every body that the service is demoralized, that the material is badly inspected and negligently handled, and that the property entrusted to its care is wantonly injured and plundered. A more shameless and irresponsible service can not be found in any part of the world. There is no care, no responsibility, no politeness, no remedy. The man who goes to an office of the Central railway no longer expects courtesy and intelligent attention; he is obliged to accept every indignity, humiliation, delay and exaction merely to meet his engagements with his customers up-country, and he is even prepared to beg as a favor what is elsewhere rendered as a business obligation. It is a shame and burning disgrace that such a state of things should exist, not only for the moment, but for a whole year. It is worse even than this—it is an indication of hopeless apathy and demoralization, of irretrievable ruin for the whole country.

It must be confessed that the financial situation is daily growing worse. Exchange is slowly and steadily dropping, marking a corresponding depreciation in the value of the paper currency. It is idle to say that there is no reason for this fall in exchange; the fact exists and the effects are being felt from day to day in the increasing costs of living. One of the principal causes of this unfortunate situation is the depreciation in the currency. The enormous volume of paper in circulation, the confusion existing as to the issues and their security, and a deep-seated distrust in the government itself, are all contributing influences to this depreciation, and they are evils which can be removed only by time, wise legislation and conservative administration. Depreciated credit is an evil which can not be exorcised

by an executive decree, nor by a resolution of congress. It is a legitimate offspring of bad government and unsound financial policy, and only in the reversal of these causes can the remedy be found. Were the country quiet and prosperous, it is probable that the present volume of paper currency would not be found excessive, but in view of the manner of its issue and its rapid increase, it could not fail to undermine confidence and disturb values. Had the currency been issued through proper channels and for business purposes, its increase would have been slow and no one would have felt alarm. When we find, however, that it was supplied in large quantities to spurious banks engaged in extensive speculations and insane enterprises, issued against highly exaggerated values, and loaned upon worthless securities, it is impossible to prevent alarm and depreciation in values. It is clear, therefore, that our present situation springs from causes which undermine confidence and which can be removed only through wise counsel and conservative action. We can not restore this confidence by the protection of swindlers, nor by assisting rotten companies, nor by any financial makeshifts. The unsound banks which are at this moment threatening to collapse, must be closed up and the government must promptly assume responsibility for their issues. All the rotten companies must be liquidated, the volume of currency must be reduced and sound business methods must be resumed. To inspire further confidence the government must introduce economies and stop the waste and destruction which is now going on in the public service. Then, too, steps must be taken to stop the political agitations going on in every part of the country. Let us have an end of military and federal interference in state governments, and let us have the military prohibited from meddling in civil affairs. This is not all the situation requires, but it will do for a beginning.

THE controversy between Brazil and Italy over the assaults on two Italian vessels in the port of Santos may now be considered at an end. The minister of foreign affairs and the Italian chargé have gone down to Santos where the two flags are to be saluted and expressions of satisfaction exchanged. Now that the dispute is over and the irritation on both sides is at an end, we desire to offer a comment on one or two points connected with this unfortunate affair which ought not to be overlooked. In common with all the parties concerned, we are heartily glad that the incident has been settled amicably, and if the Italian government is satisfied with the amendments offered—the dismissal of two or three customs guards and the salute of its flag—we certainly are. There are other phases of the question, however, which the Brazilians themselves ought not to consider settled—phases which affected the good reputation and prosperity of their country and which must be settled before they can expect any substantial progress. There is a tendency on the part of police officials, not only in Santos, but throughout the whole country, to exercise arbitrary authority against civilians. Not only have the foreigners suffered from their aggressive behavior, but the natives are enduring much that an Anglo-Saxon people would never submit to. In the case of foreigners, these aggressions may at any time lead to diplomatic reclamations and perhaps humiliating concessions from the government, but for the natives there is as yet no certain remedy. The courts are weak and unorganized and can not be depended upon to defend the personal rights of any citizens. It is essential, therefore, that the people should insist upon adequate measures for their own protection and for the maintenance of order. The police is a force created for the execution of the law and for the maintenance of order. It has no right to interpret the law for itself, nor to infringe upon the rights and privileges of the civilian. Except in cases of emergency, the police should never be permitted to enter a man's house, or place of business, without a judicial warrant. Had this principle been observed, the Santos police would not have dared to forcibly invade Italian vessels. In every respect the police authorities should be held strictly accountable for their acts, and the public should have legal recourse against them for damages in cases of trespass, assault, or false imprisonment. If laws are passed to this effect, and if adequate facilities are afforded for the prosecution of such offenders, there will

be observed a decided change in the attitude of the police toward the public. It should be understood that no official is superior to the law, and that infractions of the law or of personal rights are just as punishable when committed by an official as when committed by a private citizen. Had the authorities undertaken to punish the guards who were guilty of attacking Italian sailors, there would have been no São Paulo riots and no diplomatic controversy.

THE BAZAAR.

It gives us sincere pleasure to say that the Bazaar held at the residence of R. S. Quayle, Esq., on the 20th ult., for the benefit of the Stungers' Hospital, was a gratifying success.

As a purely private undertaking, organized by the enterprise and a patriotic spirit, and as their own personal contribution toward an object which is meeting so generous a support here, the success of this bazaar is deserving of every compliment. The display was good and the rapidly with which the sales were effected—at fairly remunerative prices, he it said—showed how the enterprise was appreciated. The young ladies in charge of the stalls were tastefully dressed in uniforms and made quick work of their stock in trade. Not only because of the unexpectedly large result, but principally because of their intiating so agreeable and entertaining a recourse, Mrs. Quayle and her young lady assistants are entitled to the warmest commendation.

Rio de Janeiro, 29th July, 1892.

Dear Mr. Lamoreux,—Would you kindly allow me to express in your paper to offer, in the name of my wife and daughter, and her young friends, who organized the Bazaar held at my residence last night, our most sincere thanks to all our friends who, by their kind and generous support, which enabled us to realize the handsome sum of Rs. 4,430.50. This amount has been duly handed over to the treasurer of the Stungers' Hospital.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

R. S. QUAYLE.

From the Liverpool Journal of Commerce, July 5.

MORE ABOUT SANTOS.

To the Editor of the Journal of Commerce.

Sir,—The enclosed is an extract from a letter received from a member of this society, who is residing in the Brazilian coast. It is of interest to some of your readers.—Yours, &c.

Shipmaster's Society, London, July 2, 1892.

"Touching the state of things in Santos, you can not speak too strongly against ships fixing for that port. Although the yellow fever has almost disappeared with the cold weather, ships coming in must not get a berth at the railway wharf for more or ten months, which will bring them into the port in bad season, which is expected to be worse than this, through the extensive trading operations which are going on, stirring up the mud and refuse of centuries. I am sorry to say we have again to blame the English shareholders of the São Paulo railway, who refuse the expense of preparing to meet the coming season. I am afraid that the greater number of deaths there may be laid at the doors of your good people who are to blame every Sunday, and perhaps pass the plate, and on Monday refuse to let their servants out here spend a part of their dividends towards taking proper measures to ensure life being saved.—Yours, &c."

A. A. MYSTER.

Arenajá [Sergipe], Brazil, June 5, 1892.

THE AMERICAN STEAMERS.

Our readers here are already aware of the changes which have been made in the agencies of the United States & Brazil Mail Steamship Co. in this city and Santos. This step has been taken because of the rapid increase in the company's business during the past year. It has more than doubled its fleet and tripled the amount of cargo handled. The management considers, in view of this, that it will be better and more economical for it to establish a new agency in Brazilian ports, and in extend its facilities for handling its increased business.

The company has therefore opened its own offices here and in Santos, and will provide them with every facility for its large and increasing passenger and freight traffic. The delays and consequent losses of the past year has led to the purchase of a large bulk at Santos, and another in this port, and a fleet of lighters will be provided for the quick dispatch of the steamers. It has also leased the Paqueta *depot* at Santos, comprising a wharf and bonded warehouse, and the *Saule tapache* in this port, with the same facilities. With all these it is expected that the handling of cargo in both ports will be effected with no loss of time and at the minimum of expense.

We understand, also, that the president of the company, W. M. Ivens, Esq., is studying other plans for the improvement of the service. For the present the agency in this city will be under the command of Capt. E. C. Baker, the former popular commander of the *Finance* and *Virginia*. In Santos the agency is directed by Mr. Stevenson, who is also well known to travellers by these steamers.

THE legislature of Michoacan, Mexico, has passed a law exempting new manufacturing establishments from all local taxes for ten years, provided the industry is of a kind before unrepresented in the state. If the industry is already in existence, the new establishment, provided it represent an investment of capital of at least \$10,000, shall enjoy exemption for fifteen years from the tax on city property. Agriculturists and manufacturers are encouraged to improve their properties by the introduction of new machinery, new processes, etc., by the promise that their estates shall for fifteen years not be subject to higher valuation on account of the improvements introduced. A similar inducement is offered to the owners of houses to rebuild, embellish and enlarge them.—*Mexican Financier*.

From The Times, London, July 2nd.

DISASTER AT SEA.

Part of the crew of the steamer *Delator*, of Millersburgh, from Cardiff for La Plata, with coal, which was wrecked off Cape Horn, arrived at Plymouth on Thursday night in the Pacific Company's steamer *Aguaire*. On the afternoon of May 25, in clear weather, the *Delator* struck a sunken reef in which the Brazilian man-of-war *Saldade* had been wrecked the night before, with a loss of 125 lives. The *Delator* was gutted with her four compartments full of water, and the lifeboats giving way, she sank at her anchorage at midnight. The crew saved themselves in their own boat, and the second mate, John Kay, of Plymouth, gallantly rescued the five survivors of the *Saldade*, he and the crew of the lifeboat being the only ones to reach the heavy surf. The crew of inquiry was held at Montevideo, and as the wreck was marked on the chart, Captain Noddy was found in default, and his certificate suspended for three months.

The Argentine executive wants legislative permission to loan \$500,000 to Montevideo for the purpose of completing the water works of that city.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

Our Buenos Aires exchanges are noting a lull in the tide of immigration, which is in great part due to the largely increased arrivals from Brazil.

The Montevideo journal *El Día* considers that the present state of affairs in Rio Grande must inevitably lead to the union of that state with Uruguay.

The total receipts of the Montevideo custom-house for the six months ending June 30th last amounted to \$4,000,795, against \$4,735,981 in the same period of last year.

The president of the directory of the Banco Nacional in Buenos Aires has denounced an important declaration in that establishment. An investigation is now in progress.

The commercial classes of Buenos Aires are preparing a memorial to the Brazilian minister, asking that Brazil should reduce the duties on cereals and raw export from Argentina.

The Argentine Congress has passed an appropriation of £12,000 to redeem the statute of Dr. Velaz Sarsheld which has been held in an embargo in Italy. The total cost of the statute is £20,000.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 30th says that influenza is again increasing in violence, owing to the bad weather and low temperature. Among the recent victims is Ker, Stockton, of the American church.

The Rosario municipal council, according to a *Times* telegram, has resolved to substitute kerosene for gas in public lighting, because of the bad financial situation there. This situation, however, did not prevent the council from subscribing \$10,000 towards the purchase of a new torpedo cruiser only a few days ago.

The news from the *estibados* mines is astonishing. Women now are the principal buyers of real estate in this market, and also the chief holders of money on mortgage and *premio*. It seems that the millions of Buenos Aires refuse to deposit their money in any of the banks and prefer to buy house property, at least so say the *corretor*, who are the parties best informed on the subject.—*Buenos Aires Standard*.

In view of a question about jurisdiction over the new channel near Martin Garcia between the Argentine and Uruguayan governments, the dredging of the channel has been stopped. As the dredge appointed for the work is now lying idle, the minister of finance has urged his colleague of the interior to place the dredge in the Canal del Pacifico, where it can be turned to good account and where its services are required.—*Buenos Aires Standard*.

THE KEMMERICH SALLADERO.

The *Buenos Aires Standard* of the 15th ult. gives the following interesting particulars of this important industrial establishment:—

The great Kemmerich *saladero* will make a fine display of exhibits at the Chicago Exhibition, and it is to be hoped that all the *saladeros* in the country will do likewise. It may interest our readers to know a bit of the Kemmerich factory turns out every year: (the figures show the importance of the enterprise.)

Export of meat—from 200 to 300 tons;
Pork—50 to 100 tons;
Bacon—300,000 lbs., say 900 tons;
Ox tongues—110,000 tons;
Salted, pickled beef—5,000,000 tons;
Meat from—300,000 lbs. of 50 lbs. each;
Bacon—100 tons;
Bacon—2,000 tons;
Bacon—1,000 tons;
Tallow—2,000 tons; etc., etc., etc.

The Kemmerich Company own the Santa Elena factory in Entre Rios, San Javier estancia in Santa Fe, and other properties, with an aggregate area of 25 leagues of land with 60,000 head of cattle; furthermore, the company have rented 55 leagues, own 5 steamships, 12 lighters and eighty different buildings. The following is the annual slaughter of the factory for several years past:

Year	Head
1881	3,000
1882	14,000
1883	20,000
1884	25,000
1885	32,000
1886	34,000
1887	38,000
1888	42,000
1889	44,000
1890	53,000
1891	80,000
1892	110,000

The factory has appliances to slaughter up to 200,000 head per annum. The machines and the stock represent \$1,000,000 gold yearly, and the yearly value of the company's exports is estimated at \$1,300,000 gold. The capital of the company is \$9,000,000 lbs.

—It is said that by the burning of the public library at San Juan, Argentina, all the manuscripts left by San Martín were destroyed. The library lost 12,000 volumes by the fire, including 2,000 left to it by San Martín.

—Some excitement was caused in the city yesterday afternoon by a telegram from Rivera stating that a band of Italian revolutionists had invaded Oriental territory in pursuit of their fellow countrymen and political enemies. We do not suppose the alarm is very important. —*Montevideo Times*, July 26.

—The municipality has decided to give 10,000 dollars to reward the funds for supplying the nation with a new torpedo boat in place of the *Itatara* wrecked on the 18th inst. This is over 600, and mightily is to say something to the indolent citizens who lent the municipality money, little believing that they were to be cheated and swindled. It is a downright dishonest scandal throwing money away in this reckless manner, demanding the creditors. —*Argentine News*, Santiago, July 16.

—The contradictory reports of troubles on the Uruguayan frontier still continue. The Argentine said that the Brazilian military forces have invaded Uruguayan territory, and have committed outrages of every description, even to the killing of people. This is denied, and it is added that the Uruguayan frontier guards have been provoking the Brazilians. It is clear, from all this, that much bad feeling has arisen, and that petty conflicts have taken place. If both governments would unite to punish the officers and soldiers who have been provoking these quarrels, the whole difficulty would soon be settled.

—The revolutions being made in the Brenas Aires papers concerning the loss of the *Bahia* do not return to the credit of the Argentine navy. This appears to have been more hysteria than discipline or cool courage on board when the catastrophe occurred. We quote the following from a B. A. newspaper: "The *Victoria* confirms the almost incredible statement of the *Diario* that some of the officers would have committed suicide had they for the intervention of the captain. Still more astounding is the fact that our Argentine contemporaries appear to regard the loss by the officers of their coffers and self-possession in a moment of danger, and their despair which made them desire to die by their own hands rather than meet death, if it came it must, the brave men, as a proof of valor! In our humble opinion, this is a kind of valor which it is not desirable that the officers of a man-of-war should possess." —*Montevideo Times*.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JULY 23.—*Senate*.—Senator Domingos Vicente severely criticised the service on board the Lloyd Brazilian steamers. The waiters, he says, give their shirtsleeves, rudeness is not discerned and the tableware is plentiful. On one occasion there were no napkins on the table and there was one spoon for three passengers. Passengers were obliged to use the knives and forks by turns while one was using the knife, another would make use of the corresponding fork, and they would afterwards reverse the process. Baggage is misplaced, changed and frequently stolen or lost. Not the slightest attention is paid to the comfort of passengers. He moved to ask the government for a copy of the contract with the company, with a view to withdrawing the subsidy paid by the government. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—On motion of Deputy Avelino Maia the Chamber adjourned in token of respect for the memory of Deputy Correia Rabello, who had died on our previous day.

JULY 25.—*Senate*.—The special committee, to which has been referred the proposal of Dr. Oscar Neval de Gouveia and Carlos de Castro Pacheco for organizing a bank of issue on a territorial basis, reported a bill authorizing the government to charter the proposed bank. Senator Amaro Cavalcanti spoke on the Senate bill for the issue of bonds for aiding trade and industry. While not approving entirely of this bill, he said that something should be done in favor of the manufacturing industries of the country. Senator Ramiro Barcellos warmly opposed the measure, which he considers a disguised paper money scheme. Rio de Janeiro, he said, is full of speculators entirely devoid of patriotism, whose sole programme seems to be to obtain money from the Treasury and whose greed for public money has been stimulated by the disastrous financial policy of ex-Minister Ray Barbosa. If this policy continues to prevail it will lead to the separation of the states, who will never consent to have their resources swallowed up by the parasites of Rio de Janeiro. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Balda spoke in favor of re-establishing the legation at the Vatican. Deputy Glycerio spoke on the petition of the S. Paulo Railway Co. He is willing to grant what the company wishes, but he does not believe that this company, even with a triple line, can meet the demands of trade between the interior and the seaboard. He thinks the executive branch of the government should permit the Paulista, Mogiana and Sorocabana companies to extend their railways to Santos. Deputy Antonio Olinto, from the committee on public works, conferred with the various speakers. The army bill was voted in 3rd discussion, and the navy bill in 2nd discussion. A message was received from the President asking for a deficiency appropriation of \$3,471,209,524 for the navy department.

JULY 26.—*Senate*.—Senator Elyseu Martins introduced a substitute bill for aiding trade and industry. Senator Ubaldo do Amaral opposed both the original bill and the substitute. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—The bill concerning the proposed scheme for organizing the budget was voted in 2nd discussion. The budget of the department of foreign affairs was also voted in 2nd discussion, and the Chamber by a vote of 72 to 38 passed the amendment of Deputy Balda providing that the legation at the Vatican should be in every respect equal to that at the Quirinal. The bill concerning the proposed purchase of a building in this city for the jury was voted in 1st discussion. There took place a personal debate between Deputies Erico Coelho

and Epitacio. The former accused the latter of using coarse language toward him and the latter retorted that the former had attempted to ridicule him. Deputy Fonseca Hermes spoke on the Santos custom-house, whose administration, he said, is far from being good. Smuggling there is common. He asked to know why the government of Santos in the city the institution of customs that port and places in charge of the custom-house there an officer of the Rio de Janeiro custom-house. He also inquired what had become of the gold collected by the Santos custom-house from November, 1880, to the end of 1889.

JULY 27.—*Senate*.—The committee on legislation reported favorably on the bill granting amnesty to the Mato Grosso revolutionists. The Senate referred for a large majority the bill authorizing the issue of 100,000,000 in bonds of from 200 to 1,000 for the purpose of aiding trade and industry. The substitute offered by Senator Elyseu Martins was also rejected. Senators Ubaldo do Amaral, Rangel Pestana, Guello e Campos and Ramiro Barcellos presented the bill authorizing the charter of a bank of issue on a territorial basis and Senator Elyseu Martins in its favor. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Ottonio introduced a bill providing that factories importing machinery for their own use shall have the right to pay the duties in annual installments amounting to 2% of their gross receipts. The bill also authorizes the organization of a schedule of railway rates in conformity with a sliding scale varying with the fluctuations in exchange, and repeals Decree No. 164, of Jan. 17, 1889, on joint-stock companies. The Chamber voted the substitute resolution offered by Deputy Glycerio in relation to the S. Paulo railway. The resolution thus voted sends the petition to the government in order that it may permit the company to double its track or build a narrow gauge line, permitting other companies to extend their roads to Santos without infringing on privileged territory. The part extending the time fixed for the resumption of the S. Paulo railway from expropriation will be subject to the approval of congress. The bill establishing custom-houses at S. Paulo and Juiz de Fora was voted in 1st discussion; also the bill exempting from duty building materials and school furniture for the American college at Taubaté.

JULY 28.—*Senate*.—Senator Ardisides Lobo spoke against the bill granting amnesty to the Mato Grosso revolutionists, which, he said, is equivalent to a decree of dissolution of the army. He moved to refer the bill to the committee on the constitution and legislation. This motion, after a debate in which it was opposed by Senators Amaro Cavalcanti and Virgilio Damasio and defended by its author, was voted by the Senate. The bill authorizing the charter of a bank of issue on a territorial basis was rejected. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—The budget of the department of the interior was voted in 2nd discussion. Deputy Mello Moraes described the irregularities in the service of the Lloyd Brazilian navigation company.

JULY 29.—*Senate*.—The Senate voted the amendment of the Chamber of Deputies to the bill regulating the pay of retired judges. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—The bill reorganizing the police service of the Federal District was voted in 3rd discussion. Deputy Glycerio spoke in favor of the stamp tax on judicial and Deputy Espirito Santo opposed it. This tax, said the latter, is nothing but a tax on industries and professions, and by the constitution belongs to the states. Deputy Garcia Pires offered an amendment signed by himself and others, to the resolution reported by the budget committee. This amendment changes the stamp tax into a *pro rata* charge for a license to sell tobacco. The committee on public works reported a bill authorizing the government to grant to Cal. Honório Lima the right to build a railway from Angra dos Reis to Cruzeiro.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The new constitution of Maranhão was promulgated on the 28th ult.

—A Pará dispatch says that state will be built, partially represented at the Chicago exposition.

—The police force of Minas Geraes for the year 1893 is fixed at 1,800 men, divided into 16 companies.

—"Farinha de mandioca" was quoted at 205 a bushel, with an upward tendency, in Pará on the 28th ult.

—Heavy frosts have greatly damaged the crops in the municipal district of S. Gonçalo de Sapucaia, Minas Geraes.

—During the week ending July 23, there were shipped from the station of Oliveira 1,295 bevers for this market.

—The Pernambuco legislature is carefully considering a petition for 8,000 for expenses connected with the Chicago exposition.

—A telegram of the 25th ult. from Pará says that large forests of India rubber trees have been discovered on the rivers Marañ and Curua.

—A Bahia telegram reports that the minister of war, the Brazilian army, and battery artillery stationed there shall be deposited in Fort Brum. Perhaps the minister fears that some sudden revolution may get possession of the guns.

—Telegrams from Paraná report an attempt to depose the governor of that state on the night of the 26th ult. Drs. Emílio Westphalen, Senador Doria and Cunha Brito, friends of Senator Generoso Marques, are said to have been the leaders of the movement.

—The *Riachuelo* and *Schubert* *Canoe*, with Admiral Custodio de Mello, acting minister of foreign affairs and Cav. Aldo Nobili, Italian chargé d'affaires, arrived at Santos on the morning of the 31st. The various customs were on board the *Riachuelo* where a banquet was given. Proceedings followed and in the evening the two officials went up to São Paulo where another manifestation occurred.

—Beef is selling at \$500 a kilo at Manóas.

—The new constitution of Parahyba do Norte was promulgated on the 30th ult.

—It is reported that Dr. Cerqueira Cesar is going to resign the office of vice-president of S. Paulo.

—On the night of the 22nd ult. a large whale was stranded at a place called Jango on the coast of Pernambuco.

—At Campinas, on the 28th ult., Custodio Soares de Silva, a wealthy merchant of Minas, was run over and killed by a street-car.

—The party commissioned to explore the Goyaz table land for a suitable site for the future capital of Brazil, has left Uberaba for Meia Ponte.

—The *Pais* correspondent telegraphed on the 30th ult. that rumors of the projected deposition of the governor of Pernambuco are still in circulation there.

—Maria do Carmo, who recently died in Bahia, is said to have been 122 years old. The number of these very old people is becoming just a little too large!

—The luthiers at Victoria have raised the price of beef to \$500 per kilo. The municipal council has taken measures for supplying the people with beef at lower prices.

—The chief of police of S. Paulo has instructed the 3rd delegate to prosecute Frederico Frasco, editor of the Italian journal *Roma*, for incendiary articles published in his paper.

—The Santos correspondent of the *Pais* says that the people of that city showed considerable coolness at the reception of the official representatives of Brazil and Italy on the 31st.

—The acting governor of Rio Grande, Dr. Victoriano Monteiro, denies the statements that his partisans are making reprisals on their enemies. He says that the "republicans" are incapable of such excesses.

—The proprietor of the Cacho plantation, in Camaveiras, Bahia, a Swiss named Gustav Le Coultre, was assassinated on the 25th ult. and two others, a Frenchman and a Swiss, have been threatened. Evidently Camaveiras is a dangerous place for foreigners!

—The Bahia legislature has adopted a judiciary bill which divides that state into 40 comarcas and 115 terms. Each comarca will have a *juiz de fora* (circum-judge), and each *termo* a *procurador*. In the capital there will be a court of *1ª instancia*, composed of 7 judges and 6 substitutes.

—The people of Uberaba are complaining of the Rio-postoffice for not distributing the mail regularly for that district and the state of Goyaz. Many other places might also complain of this neglect. The mail service has become most uncertain throughout the whole country.

—A Curitiba telegram of the 30th says that anonymous letters have been addressed to the chief of police and district judge threatening them with assassination in case they go on with the prosecution of the persons accused of conspiracy against the governor. The inquiry is continuing however.

—A telegram of the 29th ult. says that the police of S. Paulo have discovered a band of thieves whose ramifications extend to Rio de Janeiro, Juiz de Fora and Petropolis. The discovery originated in a price by some Poles to sell a lot of articles at prices so low that the buyer suspected a crime and reported them to the police.

—In order that the people may know them, the chief of police of São Paulo has given instructions that the photographs of the thieves and roughts of that city shall be placed on exhibition in various localities. It is a good idea and will probably do more to drive these lawbreakers out of the place than its entire police force.

—On Sunday last the good people of Niteroi had the price of beef raised on them to \$500 a kilo. All things considered, however, it is not so dear after all, for it represents only about 30 reis gold. And when, may we ask, were the good people of that city ever able to buy beef at such a price? Certainly not in 1889 when paper was equivalent to gold.

—Commandador José Francisco Soares, ex-soldier of the post office in this city, committed suicide in S. Paulo on the 29th ult. at the house of his wife, Lúcia de Vasconcellos. Near the corpse of the deceased was found the following declaration: "Tired of life and without hope of improvement in my health, I resort to suicide, asking forgiveness of my family and of my friend Dr. Lins."

—Will some one tell us what it means? A São Paulo telegram to the *Pais* on the 30th in noting the departure of various state officials for Santos to meet the acting minister of foreign affairs and the Italian chargé, says that: "The population of this city remains calm. All the forces are held under arms." As the occasion is one of festivity, why should the calmness of the population be remarked upon, and why should the troops be held under arms?

—The editor of the Italian journal *Roma*, published in São Paulo, denies the reports that he has been inciting his countrymen to make a manifestation against the official *festes* in honor of the accord between Brazil and Italy. He says that he has merely advised them to keep away and that the majority of the Italian colony there approves his course. He also denies that he has been cited to appear before the police on account of his articles, but merely to give information as to the authorship of certain anonymous placards.

—The *Estado de S. Paulo* says that complaints against the Italian journal *Roma* were recently made to the police of S. Paulo by a well-known Italian society of that city, which asserts that the editor of *Roma* is responsible for the occurrences of the 3rd ult. Our friends of the Italian colony should remember that a house divided against itself can not stand. However had the editor of the *Roma* may be, the informer has very little to gain by voluntarily denouncing him.

—The Part deputies have adopted a 12th imposing duties upon diverse articles imported from the United States for the protection of similar articles produced in that state. As a protective measure it is undoubtedly a fair offer to the policy of American protectionists, but in the true interest of this country it is a fatal mistake. If each state can impose protective duties for itself, there will be no end to the complications which must follow. We are glad to be able to say that the Pará senate has refused to adopt the measure.

—According to the *Pais*, the president of the Santos municipal council, Dr. Pereira da Cunha, had declared himself a monarchist and had declined to promote a reception to Minister Custodio de Mello. He was therefore substituted by Dr. Sotter Costa, who at once assumed office. This announcement at once aroused Dr. Bernardino de Campos, who telegraphed for particulars. Of course the news was denied in part, but it was explained that Dr. Pereira da Cunha's action was due to his belief in a *monarchia* of the imperial court, which prevented his presiding at an official reception.

COFFEE NOTES

—There were 23,673 bags of coffee in the various stations of the Central railway on the 23d ult.

—There were 41,462 bags of coffee in deposit at the various stations of the Central railway on the 31st ult.

—In Nicaragua there are 28,000 acres planted with coffee, producing 14,000,000 pounds yearly, the bulk of which is exported to Europe.

—A S. Paulo telegram of the 23rd ult. says that the injury to agriculture from frosts thus far has been insignificant. The coffee plantations have not been touched, except at one or two points.

COFFEE IN NORTH BORNEO.

The *North Borneo Herald* of May 1st has the following notes on coffee cultivation in that new and but slightly known country:

Mr. J. L. Shaml, a Ceylon planter, has been visiting North Borneo. The insight thus obtained of its soil and climate impressed Mr. Shaml favorably and of the cultivation at Kudat by the Chinese Mr. Shaml speaks with enthusiasm. He considers the future of British North Borneo to lie in the development of coffee, cocoa and coconut plantations; and with regard to the crop on the coffee trees at Kudat he says he never saw blossoms set better nor young coffee looking more promising, and he looks upon Kudat as the Kanly of British North Borneo.

The Segal river is well worth a visit at present from those interested in the agricultural prospects of the country. The Librarian coffee on the Trailing and Planting Company's estate at Loongangis is in excellent condition, the rows of handsome plants with their large dark glossy leaves, and the branches weighed down with clusters of fruit in every stage of development are very impressive. Alongside there is a plantation of Musa textilis, the Manila hemp plant, from which samples recently taken have been valued at a high price in Hongkong.

To encourage cultivation in these provinces over 110,000 coffee seedlings have been issued. As no person was sent there to instruct in the mode of selection of seedlings and of seeds, it is regrettable that so many young plants should have been grown from seeds taken from inferior trees. It will probably discourage coffee growers.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The salaries of the employees of the Brazilian Imperial Central Bahia railway have been increased 30 per cent.

—The government has appointed Dr. Jorge Rademaker Grunewald as traffic manager of the Central railway.

—The Gamboa (maritime) station of the Central railway shipped 115,500 packages of freight for interior places during July, the weight of which was 8,248½ tons. The receipts of the station for the month amounted to 624,624\$80, of which 404,184\$500 from coffee, 21,722\$720 from merchandise and 3,285\$700 from diverse sources.

—A representation was made in the São Paulo legislature by Dr. Bueno de Andrada on the 27th ult. against the grant by the Federal Congress of concessions to the Mogiana and Paulista railways for extensions to Santos. This action seems to be in part due to opposition to federal interference in a matter over which the state claims exclusive jurisdiction.

—The Central railway director has accepted the tender of Messrs. Haupt & Co. for an iron warehouse for the Gamboa station for the reception of merchandise for the interior. Its dimensions will be 66x18 metres. Now let modern methods of handling merchandise be adopted and we shall see a decided improvement in the business of the Central railway.

—The Clnh de Engenharia commission is now hard at work on a new schedule of traffic rates for the Central railway and its connections. When the "doctors" get through, we shall probably be no better off than we are now: Some day the government will learn, we hope, that a practical man will do more in that respect than all the civil engineers ever turned out by the Polytechnic.

—In regard to the occurrences at the Gamboa station on the 31st, a mercantile firm writes to the *Pais* of the 31st that they had begun to load carts to send to the station at 1 o'clock in the morning, and that they had taken goods from trapezes the preceding afternoon for the same object, the cartmen sleeping in the stables on their carts all night. After waiting all day the goods came back at night, 3 o'clock at night, too late to be sent to the *trapeze*, and the cartmen had again to sleep on the carts. A few irregularities certainly can not excuse such a state of affairs.

—One of the reasons ascribed for the "slump" in the exchange market on the 26th, was that a bank manager had gone to S. Paulo to take unto himself a wife. The wilful extravagance of such an act was quite enough to drive down the value of our poor suffering *mil réis*.

—There were six candidates for the election on Sunday to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Aristides from the Chamber to the Senate, of which three were physicians, two lawyers and one professor. Although there are 28,721 registered voters in the city, only 2,868 votes were cast, of which the official candidate, Dr. Vicente de S. Maza, received 1,447 votes, and the *Diario* 1,447. The indefatigable microbe hunter, Dr. Domínguez, received 481 votes. At 62 voting places there was no election. In the Lagoa district of Iloilo, only 1,604 registered voters, not a vote was cast. An examination of the table shows that voting was highest in the largest number of public employees to be found and that they somehow favor the official candidate.

edly, evidently thinks that this bank is destined to do an immense business, and that the commerce of this big western hemisphere is a mighty tender plant. If he will only come down here we will show him banks and companies, failing for tens of millions without raising a ripple, and in Uruguay and Argentina he can show him the remains of foreign banks, having branches in various places, which failed for very considerable sums and hurt the country for a very small part of the hemisphere. As for the political factors, he will find them everywhere, at very much the same level, and he will manage them. If they are in the "wrong places" or "displaced politicians," then all kinds of evil may be anticipated.

<i>Railways and Trains.</i>			
150	V. P. Sanguahy.	50	50
200	do	10	50
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
1000	Anil. Braz.	65	100
			Obra. Publicas

July 30th, 1892.

BANKS

BANKS.							
Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nom. value	Last rate	Closing quotations
RIO DE JANEIRO							
10,000,000\$	4,000,000	164,200\$	Agência do Brazil	3 1/2%—July 97	50\$	175 00	
1,000,000	475,000	34,000	Alfama do Brazil	5 1/2%—July 97	50	200 00	
5,000,000	5,000,000	453,750	Auxiliar	10 00%—Jan 97	200	200 00	
M 10,000,000	M 2,000,000	334,374	Brazil	30 00%—Feb 97	100	75 00	
3,000,000	---	---	Brazil Intercontinental	10 00%—July 97	100	100 00	
100,000,000	3,000,000	15,574,851	Brazil—La Plata series	12 00%—July 97	200	300 00	147 00—148 00
3,000,000	---	---	Brazil—La Plata series	8 00%—July 97	100	148 1/2	
3,000,000	---	---	Brazil—Norte America	2 00%—July 97	40	18 00	
10,000,000	1,000,000	1,820,90	Braziliense	4 00%—July 97	100	---	
1,000,000	1,000,000	355,740	Classe Leblond	4 00%—July 97	100	---	
2,000,000	1,514,700	---	Compartivo	10 00%—July 97	40	30 00	
1,000,000	1,000,000	100,100	Commercial do Rio de Jan	10 00%—July 97	200	250 00	257 1/2—260 00
2,000,000	2,000,000	40,000	Commercia	6 00%—July 97	200	7 00	
2,000,000	2,000,000	306,130	Commercia	12 00%—July 97	200	267 00	270 00
12,000,000	3,000,000	---	Commercia	2 40%—July 97	40	---	37 00
1,500,000	---	---	Commercia	4 00%—July 97	100	---	
1,000,000	200,000	58,000	Commercia	4 00%—July 97	200	---	
2,000,000	2,000,000	1,485,530	Commercia	5 00%—Jan 97	200	---	
1,000,000	---	14,454	Commercia	5 00%—Jan 97	200	---	
3,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	Credito Commercial	8 00%—July 97	100	170 00	
1,000,000	1,000,000	410,010	Credito Commercial	5 00%—Jan 97	200	155 00	
1,000,000	1,000,000	331,484	Credito Mercantil	10 00%—July 97	100	170 00	
100,000,000	30,000,000	---	Credito Mobil	10 00%—July 97	100	170 00	
---	---	---	do	10 00%—July 97	100	---	
4,000,000	---	201,988	Credito Publico	5 00%—Jan 97	100	100 00	
1,000,000	1,000,000	650,466	Credito Publico (C&B)	10 00%—Jan 97	100	100 00	
---	---	---	Credito Publico do Brazil	10 00%—Jan 97	100	100 00	
---	---	---	do	10 00%—Jan 97	100	100 00	
10,000,000	2,000,000	227,151	Credito Publico e Internac	7 50%—July 97	70	30 00	
5,000,000	5,000,000	4,800,000	Deposito e Desconto	7 50%—July 97	70	30 00	
2,000,000	2,000,000	107,465	Federal do Brazil	10 00%—Jan 97	200	300 00	
5,000,000	5,000,000	172,200	Franco-Brazilian	10 00%—Jan 97	200	300 00	
8,000,000	8,000,000	72,695	Iniciativa de Melhoria	3 00%—July 97	200	30 00	60 00
31,000,000	31,000,000	250,000	Iniciativa de Melhoria	12 00%—July 97	200	8 00	
2,000,000	2,000,000	150,000	Intercontinental	12 00%—July 97	200	220 00	8 00—9 50
2,000,000	2,000,000	650,000	Intercontinental	10 00%—Jan 97	200	83 00	84 00—84 50
2,000,000	2,000,000	100,000	Metropolitano do Brazil	10 00%—Jan 97	200	30 00	
5,000,000	5,000,000	95,000	Mobilisac	4 00%—Jan 97	200	130 00	
2,000,000	2,000,000	150,000	Operac	10 00%—Aug 97	10	5 50	
25,000,000	25,000,000	200,000	Operac	3 00%—July 97	200	40 00	45 00
1 1/2 000,000	---	---	Operac	10 00%—July 97	200	---	
2,000,000	2,000,000	150,000	Operac	10 00%—July 97	200	---	
2,000,000	2,000,000	150,000	Operac	10 00%—July 97	200	---	
20,000,000	997,000	60,000	Operac	10 00%—July 97	200	---	
20,000,000	2,000,000	150,000	Operac	10 00%—July 97	200	---	
20,000,000	1,500,000	5,600,000	Operac	10 00%—July 97	200	---	
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HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Payant Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Barbys	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
15,857,300	Jan. - July	6	Credito Real del Brazil...	18 1/2	1 1/4	5 1/2 %
7,933,300	Apr. - Oct.	5	do. do. pub.	2 1/2	1 1/4	do. do.
7,799,600	...	6	Credito Real de S. Paulo ..	10 1/2	9 1/4	do. do.
8,000	...	5	Credito Real do Internacinal	10 1/2	9 1/4	do. do.
...	...	5	Rep. do Estado Uniao...	10 1/2	9 1/4	do. do.
...	...	5	do. do. gold	10 1/2	9 1/4	do. do.
May - Nov.	...	6	Prestal	10 1/2	9 1/4	do. do.
500,000	...	6	Uniao Agricola do Brazil ..	10 1/2	9 1/4	do. do.
10,330,400	Jan. - July	6	Uniao, S. Paulo	10 1/2	9 1/4	do. do.

MILLS

<i>Capital</i>	<i>Capital paid up</i>	<i>Reserve fund</i>	<i>Companies</i>	<i>Dividend paid</i>	<i>Minimum price</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Closing quotations</i>
2,400,000	2,400,000	162,251	Alliance	128000—July 99	700	308000	
400,000	400,000		Bon Fin		200	24000	
1,000,000	3,000,000	63,778	Rio Industrial	12 000—July 91	90	200000	195000
500,000	500,000	582	Barcelia	8 000—Aug 90	100	100000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	179,783	Camara	12 000—July 99	100	270000	
2,400,000	2,400,000	240,000	Confianca Industrial	12 000—July 92	100	190000	
	179,782		da Cerveja	12000—July 92	110	200000	
4,000,000	4,000,000		Corumbata	3 000—July 91	120	125000	
250,000	250,000		D. Isabel		200	200000	
500,000	500,000	9,992	Industrial Mineira		100	100000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	15,713	Mineral do Rio Preto		140	140000	
400,000	400,000		Pia Guarani	12 000—July 99	120	150000	
4,000,000	4,000,000	24,000	Perambitanga	9 000—July 89	200	450000	
1,000,000	1,000,000		Trigueiros Ind. do Brasil	7 000—July 92	200	200000	
1,300,000	1,300,000	27,718	Kink	14 000—July 89	200	200000	
1,800,000	1,800,000	31,200	S. Lazarus	80000—Aug. 91	200	235000	
800,000	800,000	10,612	do Cerveja		100	100000	
900,000	4,484,100		S. Paulo de Alcantara	— July 99	200	150000	
			Uniao Industrial S. Sebastiao	3 400—Jan 94	200	150000	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companhia	Dividend paid	Number value	Last sale	Closing quotations
10,000,000	9,400,000	..	Azienda da Propriedade	38000 - July 91	60	60 1/2	---
10,000,000	9,400,000	..	Agencia do Tabaco Porto	10 - Jan - July 91	1	---	---
10,000,000	9,400,000	..	Agre. Camargo de Vassouras	..	200	198 000	---
10,000,000	9,400,000	..	União e Vapor Fluminense	4 - Jan - July 91	10	415 000	---
700,000	700,000	100,000	Carregio de Funchal	10 - Jan - July 91	10	100 000	---
10,000,000	9,630,32	..	Correa Brasileira	10 - Aug - 91	8	100 000	---
10,000,000	9,630,32	..	Companhia de Fumo de Cuba	15 - Feb - July 91	60	59 000	---
10,000,000	9,630,32	..	Repres de Olivas Publicas	..	20	20 000	---
10,000,000	9,630,32	..	Empres Fluminense	2 - Dec - July 91	40	48 000	---
10,000,000	9,630,32	..	Ind. de Colomedia do Brazil	..	100	---	---
10,000,000	9,630,32	..	..	3000 - July 91	200	43 000	41 000 - 43 500
10,000,000	9,630,32	..	.. do de Rio	Jan - July 91	100	100 000	100 000 - 75 000
10,000,000	9,630,32	..	.. do de S. Paulo	..	200	68 000	---
10,000,000	9,630,32	..	Metropolitano	..	100	100 000	---
10,000,000	9,630,32	214,89	Nacional de Cacao e Bolo	..	40	60 000	---
10,000,000	9,630,32	..	Nacional de Olivas	5 000 - Jan - 91	10	25 000	---
10,000,000	9,630,32	..	Noron Real	3000 - July 91	70	5 000	---
10,000,000	9,630,32	..	Olivas Yperem de Bahia	..	30	30 000	---
10,000,000	9,630,32	21,305	Saqueamento do Rio	17 000 - July 91	40	5 000	---
10,000,000	9,630,32	..	Servicos Maritimos	13 1/2 - July 91	100	30 000	---
10,000,000	9,630,32	319,17	Tercera Esquadra	3 000 - July 91	50	47 000	---
10,000,000	9,630,32	..	União Ind. de Lax. do Rio	..	100	41 000	---

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TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

1892

Date	Steamer	Destination
Aug. 5	Trent.....	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
" 8	Magdalena	Santhammon and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, S. Vicente, Lisbon and Vigo
" 15	Thames.....	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres
" 24	Trent.....	Bahia, Pernambuco, Las Palmas, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.

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Porto Alegre:
309, Rua dos AndradasSão Paulo
14, Rua Florencio d'Alben
Buenos Aires:
137, Calle MaipúBahia:
In front of the Elevator
Rosario:
43 G, Calle CordobaCampos:
69, Rua 13 de Maio
Montevideo:
73, Calle 18 de Julioand at Salto, La Plata, Cordoba, Santa Fé, Tucuman, Asuncion, Valparaiso, Santiago,
Guayaquil, Lima, Iquique, La Paz, etc., etc.,

O'KELL, WILSON & Co.

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22 Beco de Bragança.

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Northern Assurance Company,

General and Commission Merchants

for foreign and home trade with the interior.

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Idem Cardiff

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DEPOT:

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Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants

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" River Plate

" China, Japan

" Australia

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" — Lisbon..... 500 " 1000 000

" — London..... 500 " 950 000

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Lusitania..... " 20th

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